

hal or of the great towns, we cannot say whether the republican party of the Marquis has really any power or not, or whether the last phase of the Spanish revolution is closed or not. Cabrera—who, by the by, despises Count Montemolin for his stupidity—still remains in London, believing that Spain will soon return to the male branch of the Bourbons. The illness of the Princess of Asturias has made such circumstances a real importance, since the shaken throne of Queen Isabella might easily break down, should the Princess die, and no heir to the crown soon be born. The financial difficulties of Spain, inherited from the maladministration of the preceding Moderado cabinet, do not allow a display of forces sufficient to overthrow the provinces, not even to exerting an influence on the elections.

The Danish Diet is to meet in October, the King and Ministry desire it to commit a political suicide, and to acquiesce in the royal orders in council of July 28, by which, for the sake of establishing the unity of the Danish empire the liberal Constitution of 1849, to which the King had been a party, was abolished and the government vested in the King, under the control of a Senate or rather council of state, which has all a consultative, not a decisive action, on all the affairs of government, with the exception of the right to establish new taxes and to contract debts, these two questions being left to the exclusive decision of the Senate. The members of the Senate are to be nominated partly by the King partly elected by the Provincial Assemblies; that is to say, twenty by the King, eighteen by the Danish Diet, six by the Holstein Diet, five by the Schleswig Diet, one by the nobility and the towns of Lauenburg. It remains to be seen whether the Diet of Copenhagen will agree to such a fraud upon the people, by which they will lose all the advantages of a parliamentary government. The Danish liberals in 1848 were upon the liberals of Schleswig-Holstein, only in order to please their King and to get the Constitution, which now has been abolished or at least is to be abolished; they have got a lesson, and a recompense for their loyalty; they have put their trust in kings, and in a king they have been rewarded. It is the repetition of the history of Croatia, invading Hungary in the interest of the Hapsburg dynasty, but losing her constitutional liberties in reward, and getting besides the advantages of heavy taxation, and of voluntary loans enforced by the police. Considerable attention is paid in Germany to the coming parliamentary struggle in Denmark, since the King cannot now rely upon the support of the Diet, nor even of the Emperor of Austria, and it cannot be doubted that England and France would not permit a Prussian interference. The King of Denmark can indeed now play the German provinces against the Danish ones, just as in 1848-1849 he played the Danish provinces against Schleswig-Holstein; but it is to be hoped that the nations of Europe have learned something from their experiences in the last six years.

The cholera is making fearful ravages in Bavaria. Two of the principal editors of the *Augsburg Gazette* were carried off by the disease, and the leading Russian paper of Germany had become somewhat more cautious in the defense of the Czar, even before the fall of Sevastopol. A. P. C.

THE FALL OF SEVASTOPOL.

On the most sanguinary battles of modern times has been fought and SEVASTOPOL HAS FALLEN! The facts, as far as known, are that a battle took place on the Sept. at the River Alma—the French and English, with a loss of two thousand eight hundred killed and wounded, stormed the Russian entrenchments and drove the enemy back. The Russians appear to have made a stand on the Katcha, and another battle was fought there, the 24th Sept., resulting in the defeat of the Russians, who were pursued by the allies to the landward walls of Sevastopol. More fighting took place under the walls. On the 25th Fort Constantine was invested by sea and land, and, after an obstinate defense, was carried by storm. The allies then bombarded the city and the fleet. Ten Russian ships-of-the-line were burned and sunk; the remaining forts were taken, and the Russian loss, in dead and disabled, estimated at not less than 18,000 in Sevastopol alone. In the midst of this tremendous havoc Menchikoff, with the shattered remains of his force, retired into a position in the inner harbor, and threatened to fire the town and blow up the remaining ships unless the victors would grant him an honorable capitulation. The allied Generals demanded his unconditional surrender, and, in the name of humanity, gave him six hours for consideration. The six hours had not expired when the last advice left, but it was rumored that he had surrendered, and that the French and English flags waved over Sevastopol.

Latest.—Menchikoff has surrendered. Having given the main features of this exciting news, we proceed to give such details as had come to hand. These details, such as they are, were mostly forwarded in mere fragmentary scraps, of two or three lines each, to the English Government and by the Government were communicated to the London papers and to the public. It would seem that European correspondents have yet to learn that a telegraphic dispatch can be made to contain more than twenty words, that being about the extent of the information telegraphed to the Governments of France and England respecting events which the papers of the New-York Associated Press would have telegraphed by the column length.

THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

The following are the official dispatches, as communicated to the English public:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 30, 1854.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 30.—The Duke of Newcastle, to transmit to you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, a copy of a telegraphic dispatch from the Duke of Newcastle, dated Constantinople, Sept. 29, and forwarded by His Majesty's Consul-General at Belgrade, under date Sept. 30, 7 A. M., containing intelligence of the storming by the allied forces of the entrenched camp of the Russian army, on the heights of the Alma, on the afternoon of the 20th inst.

1 M. A. C.

Col. MURPHY, &c., &c., &c.

Copy of a telegraphic dispatch from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe to the Duke of Newcastle, dated Constantinople, September 29, 1854, and transmitted by His Majesty's Consul-General at Belgrade, under date September 30, 7 A. M.

The entrenched camp of the Russians, containing 30,000 men, with a numerous artillery and cavalry, on the heights of the Alma, was attacked on the 20th inst., at one P. M., by the allied troops, and carried by the bayonet at half past three, with a loss on our side of about 1,600 killed and wounded, and an equal loss on the side of the Russian. The Russian army was forced to put itself in full retreat.

The Duke of Newcastle feels it his duty, in publishing this telegraphic dispatch, to caution the public against expecting any details for several days. He fears none can be recovered before the 6th of October.

Everything which is received by the Government will be published immediately.

War Department, September 30, 1854.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 1, 1854.

The Duke of Newcastle has this day received a telegraphic dispatch from General Lord Raglan, of which the following is a translation:

Copy of a telegraphic dispatch from General Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle, transmitted through Belgrade, not dated, but evidently from the 21st September.

The allied armies yesterday attacked the position of the enemy, on the heights above the Alma, and carried it after a desperate battle about one hour and a half before sunset. Nothing could surpass the bravery and excellent conduct of the troops. The position was very formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy caliber. Our loss, I regret to add, is very considerable, but no general officer has been killed. The main division of the enemy was estimated at 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A few prisoners, among whom are two general officers, and two guns, have been taken by the English.

(Signed) RAGLAN.

From other sources we learn that the Russian army was arranged in three batteries, and that the Russian force was quite 50,000 men, including a fair proportion of cavalry. The battle commenced at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 3 o'clock the Russian position was carried by the bayonet. Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan commanded personally. Three English steamers protected the passage of the Alma from the sea. Gen. Thomassin (French) was shot in the abdomen, supposed fatally, and Gen. Canrobert was wounded in the shoulder.

The following, from the *Moniteur*, is the dispatch from Marshal St. Arnaud to his Government:

RECEIVED AT THE ALMA, Sept. 20, 1854.

We encountered the enemy today on the Alma. The weary ravine through which the river runs, studded with towers and battlements, was a most favorable position for the enemy. The allied troops attacked these difficult positions with unequalled valor. Our soldiers advanced to the assault with cries of "Vive l'Empereur" and carried all before them. The battle lasted four hours, and our loss was 1,600 killed and wounded. I am as yet ignorant of the loss sustained by the Russian army, which fought valiantly against an obstinate resistance.

(Signed) ST. ARNAUD.

THE BATTLE OF KALATALAIS PLAINS.

SECOND DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

From the small number of guns or prisoners taken by the allies at the Alma on the 21st, we infer that their (the allies) success amounted to no more than driving the Russians from their position on the heights. At all events Prince Menchikoff had managed again to bring his forces into order, and on the 23d of September, he gave battle to the advancing forces in the plains of Kalatalais, on the river Katcha. After a sanguinary engagement, which lasted some hours, the Russians were totally defeated, and pursued to their entrenchments before Sevastopol. Here they appear to have made a third stand and to have again offered battle to the invaders.

SEVASTOPOL.

From our scanty materials we find it impossible to make anything like a connected account of the attack on Sevastopol. The dispatches published in the English papers abound in repetitions and contradictions.

A dispatch from Omer Pasha to the Turkish Minister at Vienna is reported to state that "Sevastopol is taken with all its material and fleet." The "garrison" were offered free withdrawal, but they "preferred remaining prisoners of war." They surrendered on the 25th.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—It is telegraphed from Bucharest, 25th Sept., that Sevastopol was captured by the allied forces on the 25th. Details are wanting. The garrison surrendered as prisoners of war.

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—The garrison of Sevastopol, to which a free retreat, after laying down their arms, was offered, preferred to remain as prisoners of war. We have no trustworthy intelligence if what part the fleet played in the conflict. One account says that ten Russian ships-of-war were burned and sunk. Another says that the fleet surrendered and took no part in the fight. Yet another states that Fort Constantine blew up, or was blown up by shells from the English ships. And a statement is made which may have some foundation in truth to the effect that the Russians were totally disheartened by their repeated defeat, and did not make a protracted resistance they might have done. The fearful loss, (18,000) indicates a sufficiently brave defense.

By the mail at Liverpool, just previous to the Baltic's sailing, we have the following further accounts.

THE LATEST.

There are no further details of the capture of Sevastopol, but previous accounts are confirmed. The Turkish Ambassador presented to *The London Times* a copy of a dispatch sent him from Constantinople, and stated that he entertained no doubt of the truth of the previously published accounts.

Omer Pasha is at Silistria. There has been a trifling difficulty with the Montenegrins. Prince Napoleon is (doubtfully) stated to have had two horses shot under him.

It is via Vienna that the statement comes that Menchikoff has surrendered the remains of the fleet. From Paris, it is stated confidently that Gen. Niel has demonstrated to the Emperor Napoleon the practicability of taking Cronstadt this season, and that the attempt will be immediately made.

Six Russian ships escaped from Sevastopol. One French and three Russian Generals have arrived at Constantinople, wounded.

Consols, 95½@96½, money, quiet.

KIEL, Monday.—Admiral Parvez-Deschênes is leaving our harbor with the French fleet, to join Admiral Napier in the Baltic. Admiral Napier was before Revel on the 23d. It is not probable that the allied fleets in the Baltic will undertake any attack this season.

BERLIN, Sunday evening.—A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna this evening announces the taking of Sevastopol, as given by an Austrian vessel.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—The Queen has returned to Madrid. The Carlist bands in Catalonia have been dispersed.

WILLOW, Sept. 27.—It is confidently asserted that the Emperor Nicholas will come here early next month.

VIENNA, Sunday, (Additional).—Both Craoow and Olmutz have been made store places for ammunition and arms, and everything tends to show that Austria is preparing for a war with Russia. Should the Frankfurt Diet join with Prussia, Austria is resolved to enforce the four guarantees, in common with the Western Powers, without either Prussia or the minor States.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 30.—It is again asserted on the best authority that the 50,000 Russians in the Dobruja, Iatcha and Tulchak, are not evacuated. General Liders is constantly receiving reinforcements, and his corps d'armee extends to Babadagh. Omer Pasha is only waiting St. Arnaud's order to attack Bessarabia. All the arrangements in the Turkish army indicate the intention of a winter campaign: 30,000 Turks are collecting at Galatz, (coming from Kalatash) to march into the Dobruja.

THE VERY LATEST.—THE FALL OF SEVASTOPOL DOUBTFUL.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Morn. Oct. 4.—9 o'clock.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—Several private dispatches received here to-day, confirm the intelligence received from various quarters relative to the fall of Sevastopol. No official confirmation, however, has reached us, but an official dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated the 1st inst., stating that advances from Prince Menchikoff of the 26th, make no mention of disastrous events, causes some anxiety here.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Oct. 3.—Prince Menchikoff's dispatch to St. Petersburg is doubtless dated the 30th, not the 26th, for his last dispatch was eleven days in receipt.

The local papers publish the following: Five hours after the bombardment Fort Constantine blew up. Ten thousand Russians were buried in its ruins. Prince Menchikoff fled to Fort Alexander, where 18,000 Russians surrendered. The allied fleets simultaneously destroyed the outer harbor forts and vanquished the Russian fleet. Prince Menchikoff is reported to have unconditionally surrendered on the 26th.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—A telegraphic dispatch has been received here direct from St. Petersburg. It says that Prince Menchikoff had telegraphed under date of Sept. 25, that he has withdrawn his troops unmolested from the 26th, for his last dispatch was eleven days in receipt.

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The *Morning Chronicle*, after investigating the sources from which we derived the intelligence of the fall of Sevastopol, remarks that there were many details of the story which savored rather too much of the melodramatic effect to be implicitly adopted, and asks, why the news sent to Omer Pasha should have been simultaneously sent to the English and French Governments? Still, adds *The Chronicle*, there can be little doubt that by this time the desired success has crowned our efforts, and at all events it can only be postponed a few days longer. The retreat of Prince Menchikoff with his army would amount, in fact, to abandoning Sevastopol to its fate, and although very little is certainly known of the capabilities of the place for defense, we are at least assured that the term fortress is very inaccurately applied to it, and that it could not offer a prolonged resistance to the arms of the allies. The hope of the Russian general would be, no doubt, to receive reinforcements sufficient to enable him to advance and relieve the town, but when we consider that 30,000 additional troops, including a strong force of cavalry, must already have joined the allied commanders, we may feel satisfied that they will give an excellent account of whatever hostile army may be brought to interrupt their operations.

An extraordinary *Gazette* will be published so soon as the names of those who have fallen in the action, or have been wounded in the Crimea, shall have been received; and the royal commission, authorizing the collection and control of a patriotic fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers, sailors and marines killed or dying on active service in the present war, will also be published at the same time, if not previously promulgated.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS.

The Russian army in Vienna had not disguised that the Russian army had met with signal reverses in the Crimea. Accounts from Odessa say that "several battles have taken place, in which the artillery of the fleets shared." "Prince Menchikoff" has fallen back from the Alma toward the heights of the Katcha, where he was joined by Gen. Chrenomoff, with 6,000 men. On the 23d there was a battle, in which the Russians were completely defeated. "General and two colonels were killed. Gen. Chrenomoff was wounded." The publication of these dispatches was to pave the way for announcing the fall of Sevastopol.

OPERATIONS THREATENED IN THE BALTIC.

A dispatch from Berlin, dated Sept. 29, states that the French Admiral Deschênes has had his return to France countermanded. He is ordered to collect his ships in Kiel Bay, and to take them back to the Gulf of Finland.

THE DANUBE.

The Turks are hastening through Bulgaria by forced marches, on the sea coast.

ASIA MINOR.

No later news.

THE LANDING IN THE CRIMEA—ARRIVAL OF THE INVADING ARMY.

On Sept. 13, the formidable squadron of the allies came in sight of the spot selected for the landing of the main body of their army. All the ships were drawn up in lines and extended a front of nine miles. All eyes and telescopes were turned toward the beach, but not a hostile uniform was visible. The signal to commence the disembarkation was to be a gun from the Agamemnon, and every ship and boat's crew knew precisely the place they would have to occupy. No gun, however, was fired, but a brief conversation by signal took place between the admirals and generals, and toward 5 o'clock in the evening boats packed with troops proceeded to the shore. The disembarkation was a most successful one, and the invaders came ashore by a volley from the fusiliers, which brought the pursuers to a stand.

The rest of the disembarkation was effected without any incident worthy of notice. Each officer carried in his haversack 41 pounds of meat and 41 pounds of biscuit as his ration for three days. But this he carried his great coat strapped around his body, a wooden keg for water, a small ration of spirits, a change or two of linen, a forage cap, and in most instances a Colt's revolver. Each private man carried the same as the officers, and in addition a portion of his cooking apparatus, including a tin of condensed mutton, a tin of condensed milk, a tin of condensed peas, a tin of condensed corn, and a tin of condensed apples. Each officer and man were in capital spirits. When all had landed Lord Raglan sent the following dispatch to his Government:

MY LORD, I do myself the honor to acquaint your Grace that the combined fleet and their conveyances appeared in the Bay of Eupatoria on the 13th inst., and in the course of the following night proceeded some miles to the southward, where the allied armies commenced disembarking early on the morning of the 14th inst. The rain had been incessant since 1 o'clock in the night, and was still pouring down at the time of the disembarkation. The French, who took the matter very coolly—as they well might—were repelled with murderous volleys from 36 and 68-pounders, shot and shell. In a second the Russians were convinced of their error and commenced a retreat; but the French continued their landing, while the Russians were endeavoring to get the frigates engaged, gave a general broadside. The French did not a single man killed, and I believe not even wounded. The Russians left both disabled guns and ammunition carriages, with a number of killed upon the mound from which they were foolish enough to engage the frigates.

While the French were thus "fraternizing" with the Russians, our own men were fraternizing with the "natives" in the most cordial manner. Strict orders were given to the troops not to cheer, and as a matter of course, when they landed, they did. The unusual population of the Crimea, and the fact that the French did not a single man killed, and I believe not even wounded. The Russians left both disabled guns and ammunition carriages, with a number of killed upon the mound from which they were foolish enough to engage the frigates.

I should not do justice to my own feelings, or to those of the troops I have the honor to command, if I did not prominently bring to your Grace's notice the most successful disembarkation of the allied forces, and the most successful disembarkation of the allied forces, and the most successful disembarkation of the allied forces.

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horse, a fine bay charger, was a strange contrast to the shaggy, rough steeds of his followers. There they were, "the Cossacks," at last! Most of them were dressed in their national costume, and little fiery ponies, which carried them with wonderful ease and strength. Each of the Cossacks carried a thick lance of some 15 feet in length and a heavy-looking sabre. At times they took rapid turns by the side of the cliff, and at other times they would stop and look over their shoulders at the invaders. Then they came back, flourishing their lances, and pointing to the accumulating masses of the French on their right, not more than half a mile from them on the shore, or scampering over the hill to report progress to the lines of their officers. We were told our expectations were not realized, if it were only on the chance of the sketch being tolerably good, so that the Czar might really see what our armada was like.

The Russian continued his sketching. Suddenly a Cossack crouched down and pointed with his lance to the sea, where a small boat was seen to be moving in the direction. We looked too, and lo! a cocked-hat rose above the horizon. Another figure, with a similar head-dress, came also in view. We made out to be Quartermaster-General Airey. The scene was exciting. It was evident that the Russian was not to be taken by surprise, but that he did not see them. A picket of fusiliers and riflemen followed the General at a considerable interval. The Russian got on his horse, the Cossacks followed his example, and one of them entered to the left to see that the French were not retreating. The other two remained where they were, with their hands on their hips, and their feet on the ground, and their eyes on the sea.

Neither did the Russians see the picket advancing toward the brow of the hill. Sir George was busy scanning the country, and pointing out various spots to the Quartermaster-General. Suddenly the Cossacks, who had been standing by the side of their horses, were seen to be moving in the direction of the beach. The Russian general was not to be taken by surprise, but that he did not see them. A picket of fusiliers and riflemen followed the General at a considerable interval. The Russian got on his horse, the Cossacks followed his example, and one of them entered to the left to see that the French were not retreating. The other two remained where they were, with their hands on their hips, and their feet on the ground, and their eyes on the sea.

When we landed we heard that Sir George Brown had a near escape from being taken prisoner. It appeared he had been the first to land and pushed on without sending videttes, although he fortunately took the precaution to bring a few soldiers with him. The Cossacks, who had been dodging among the rocks, made a dash at him, and he was only saved by a volley from the fusiliers, which brought the pursuers to a stand.

The rest of the disembarkation was effected without any incident worthy of notice. Each officer carried in his haversack 41 pounds of meat and 41 pounds of biscuit as his ration for three days. But this he carried his great coat strapped around his body, a wooden keg for water, a small ration of spirits, a change or two of linen, a forage cap, and in most instances a Colt's revolver. Each private man carried the same as the officers, and in addition a portion of his cooking apparatus, including a tin of condensed mutton, a tin of condensed milk, a tin of condensed peas, a tin of condensed corn, and a tin of condensed apples. Each officer and man were in capital spirits. When all had landed Lord Raglan sent the following dispatch to his Government:

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The Spitfire entered the bay at about 6 this morning. The weather was magnificent, as bright, mild, and calm as mid-day in the month of June. As Sir George approached the shore slowly, keeping a keen look-out in the tops, we noticed for the first time a number of small boats, or Tartars, of the Crimea, numbered as follows from Eupatoria, for the purpose of watching our movements, and giving early indication of our landing to the garrison of Sevastopol. They were galloping rapidly about the level shore in knots of two and three, gesticulating and watching our movements with much anxiety. They were not to be taken by surprise, but that he did not see them. A picket of fusiliers and riflemen followed the General at a considerable interval. The Russian got on his horse, the Cossacks followed his example, and one of them entered to the left to see that the French were not retreating. The other two remained where they were, with their hands on their hips, and their feet on the ground, and their eyes on the sea.

Neither did the Russians see the picket advancing toward the brow of the hill. Sir George was busy scanning the country, and pointing out various spots to the Quartermaster-General. Suddenly the Cossacks, who had been standing by the side of their horses, were seen to be moving in the direction of the beach. The Russian general was not to be taken by surprise, but that he did not see them. A picket of fusiliers and riflemen followed the General at a considerable interval. The Russian got on his horse, the Cossacks followed his example, and one of them entered to the left to see that the French were not retreating. The other two remained where they were, with their hands on their hips, and their feet on the ground, and their eyes on the sea.

When we landed we heard that Sir George Brown had a near escape from being taken prisoner. It appeared he had been the first to land and pushed on without sending videttes, although he fortunately took the precaution to bring a few soldiers with him. The Cossacks, who had been dodging among the rocks, made a dash at him, and he was only saved by a volley from the fusiliers, which brought the pursuers to a stand.

The rest of the disembarkation was effected without any incident worthy of notice. Each officer carried in his haversack 41 pounds of meat and 41 pounds of biscuit as his ration for three days. But this he carried his great coat strapped around his body, a wooden keg for water, a small ration of spirits, a change or two of linen, a forage cap, and in most instances a Colt's revolver. Each private man carried the same as the officers, and in addition a portion of his cooking apparatus, including a tin of condensed mutton, a tin of condensed milk, a tin of condensed peas, a tin of condensed corn, and a tin of condensed apples. Each officer and man were in capital spirits. When all had landed Lord Raglan sent the following dispatch to his Government:

MY LORD, I do myself the honor to acquaint your Grace that the combined fleet and their conveyances appeared in the Bay of Eupatoria on the 13th inst., and in the course of the following night proceeded some miles to the southward, where the allied armies commenced disembarking early on the morning of the 14th inst. The rain had been incessant since 1 o'clock in the night, and was still pouring down at the time of the disembarkation. The French, who took the matter very coolly—as they well might—were repelled with murderous volleys from 36 and 68-pounders, shot and shell. In a second the Russians were convinced of their error and commenced a retreat; but the French continued their landing, while the Russians were endeavoring to get the frigates engaged, gave a general broadside. The French did not a single man killed, and I believe not even wounded. The Russians left both disabled guns and ammunition carriages, with a number of killed upon the mound from which they were foolish enough to engage the frigates.

While the French were thus "fraternizing" with the Russians, our own men were fraternizing with the "natives" in the most cordial manner. Strict orders were given to the troops not to cheer, and as a matter of course, when they landed, they did. The unusual population of the Crimea, and the fact that the French did not a single man killed, and I believe not even wounded. The Russians left both disabled guns and ammunition carriages, with a number of killed upon the mound from which they were foolish enough to engage the frigates.

I should not do justice to my own feelings, or to those of the troops I have the honor to command, if I did not prominently bring to your Grace's notice the most successful disembarkation of the allied forces, and the most successful disembarkation of the allied forces, and the most successful disembarkation of the allied forces.

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